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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/538,845	06/13/2005	Toshio Nakane	1226-110	2661

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EXAMINER	
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1796	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/538,845

Applicant(s)

NAKANE ET AL.

Examiner

Gregory Listvoyb

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 21 August 2007.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1 and 6-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 6-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 8/21/2007 has been entered.

Request for reviewing and reconsideration has been considered.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1 and 12-25 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Linstid, III et al (US Patent 6222000), herein Linstid in combination with Furuta et al (US Patent 5612101), herein Furuta.

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Linstid discloses amorphous wholly aromatic polyester amide exhibiting optical anisotropy obtained by copolymerizing:

A 4-hydroxybenzoic acid-15-60%, preferably 20-40%

B 2-hydroxy-6-naphtoic acid 15-60%, preferably 20-40% (meeting limitation (3) of Claim 1, since ratio A/B is always within the range of 0.15-4)

C 4-aminophenol 5-20%, preferably 10-15% (meeting limitation (1) of Claim 1)

D isophthalic acid 7-15 %, preferably 10-15% (see Claim 16) (meeting limitation (2) of Claim 1, since isophthalic acid)

E terephthalic acid 5-20% , preferably 10-15% (Columns 3-4)

Linstid teaches that his liquid crystal copolymers can be used in a composition with Polyolefins, (such as Polyethylene or modified PE) which have melting point below 230C, meeting the limitation of Claim 1. (Typical T_m for HDPE is about 140C).

Glass transition temperatures, of the above copolymers are about 150C (Column 6, line 5), whereas melting point T_m is not observed (Column 5, line 65), which indicates that the above copolymers are amorphous. DSC measurements are made at 20 C/min temperature rising rate (Column 17, line 45).

Note that Linstid copolymer contains terephthalic acid, which is not claimed in Claim 1. However, this component is not prohibited in the Claim 1.

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Regarding Claims 13, 19 and 25 Linstid discloses that his copolymers are melt-processable below 270C (Column 6, line 5).

Linstid teaches that the above liquid crystal copolymers may be used in combination with polyolefins and modified polyolefins, (Example 26, Column 24 and Column 3, line 10) for production of films, sheets, fibers, multi-layer laminates, blow-molded containers and other articles. (Column 16, line 20). Thus the limitations of Claims 12-22 and 25 are met.

Regarding Claim 23, Linstid does not specify that a polyethylene he discloses for multilayered applications is HDPE. However, such articles as bottles, tanks and containers typically producing from HDPE. HDPE has a significant advantage over LDPE in terms of mechanical strength, which is critical for the above applications.

Linstid does not teach a ratio between the resins in the composition based on the above liquid crystal copolymers. Also, he fails to disclose that polyethylene in blow-molded article is high density polyethylene. In addition Linstid does not disclose that his liquid crystal composition can be processed into fuel tank. Hence the attention is directed towards Furuta. Linstid and Furuta are analogous art because they are from the same field of endeavor, utilizing liquid crystal polymers.

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Furuta teaches a liquid crystal polyester resin composition film made of a liquid crystal polyester resin composition comprising (A) preferably 70 through 98% by weight of a liquid crystal polyester and (B) preferably 30 through 1% by weight of a thermoplastic resin (polyolefin, modified polyolefin, etc. (Column 10, line 10), by blown film extrusion or by laminating. The above liquid crystal polyester resin composition has an improved behavior in molten state which has been extraordinary in and drawback of the conventional liquid crystal polyesters and is easily molded into a film with excellent mechanical strength heat resistance and gas-barrier properties and gasoline-barrier properties (Abstract).

Furuta discloses that at above ratios liquid crystal polymer forms a continuous phase and other thermoplast forms a disperse phase. With increased content of thermoplast a moldability deteriorates and mechanical strength and barrier properties lowers.

(Column10, line 15)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art to combine liquid crystal and thermoplastic resin in order to improve physical properties of a final molded article. In order to obtain excellent mechanical properties, typical for liquid crystal copolymers it is important that liquid crystal polymer forms a continuous phase and other thermoplast forms a disperse phase. When the amount of dispersed phase exceeds 25-30%, two continuous phases formed. In this case values of most

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important mechanical properties, such as Young modulus, decrease. Therefore, it is important to keep a content of thermoplastic polymer in the composition below 30% wt.

Regarding Claim 23, Furuta discloses that polyethylene in his composition is high density polyethylene (HDPE) (Example 6, column 17).

Since HDPE has much better mechanical properties than LDPE due to its higher crystallinity it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art to use HDPE for high end applications, such as large blow molded containers.

Regarding Claim 24, Furuta discloses that his composition can be processed into a fuel tank (Comparative Example 6, Column 18).

Since Linstid composition has an exceptional mechanical and barrier properties and ability to be processed by blow molding, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art to use a composition based on Linstid copolymers for manufacturing of fuel tanks.

Claims 6-10 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Charbonneau et al (US Patent 4351918), herein Charbonneau in combination with Furuta

Charbonneau discloses liquid crystal copolymer comprising:

- (A) 40% 4-hydroxybenzoic acid,
- (B) 20% 2-hydroxy-6-naphtoic acid (meeting limitation (3) of Claim 6, since ratio A/B is always within the range of 0.15-4)
- (C) 20% terephthalic acid (or isophthalic acid Column 6, line 15) (in case when Isophthalic acid is used, meeting limitation (2) of Claim 6),
- (D) 5% p-phenylenediamine, (meeting limitation (1) of Claim 6)
- (E) 20% 2,6 dihydroxyanthraquinone.

Glass transition temperature, measured by DSC at temperature rising rate of 20C/min is 122C, whereas distinctive T_m transition is not observed (Column 17, Example 6). Therefore, limitations (4) and (5) of claim 6 are met.

Regarding Claims 7-10, Charbonneau teaches that terephthalic acid can be completely replaced by isophthalic acid (which have 1, 3 phenylene skeleton), which is a bending monomer.

Note that Linstid copolymer contains 2,6 dihydroxyanthraquinone, which is not claimed in Claim 6. However, this component is not prohibited in the Claim 6.

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Charbonneau does not teach a composition based on the above copolymer.

Hence attention is directed to Furuta. Charbonneau and Furuta are analogous art since they are from the same field of endeavor, utilizing liquid crystal copolymers.

Furuta teaches a liquid crystal polyester resin composition film made of a liquid crystal polyester resin composition comprising (A) preferably 70 through 98% by weight of a liquid crystal polyester and (B) preferably 30 through 1% by weight of a thermoplastic resin (polyolefin, modified polyolefin, etc. (Column 10, line 10)

The above liquid crystal polyester resin composition has an improved behavior in molten state which has been extraordinary in and drawback of the conventional liquid crystal polyesters and is easily molded into a film with excellent mechanical strength heat resistance and gas-barrier properties (Abstract). Furuta discloses that at above ratios liquid crystal polymer forms a continuous phase and other thermoplast forms a disperse phase. With increased content of thermoplast a moldability deteriorates and mechanical strength and barrier properties lowers. (Column10, line 15)

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skills in the art to combine liquid crystal and thermoplastic resin in order to improve physical properties of a final molded article. In order to obtain excellent mechanical properties, typical for liquid crystal copolymers it is important that liquid crystal polymer forms a continuous phase and other thermoplast forms a disperse phase. When the amount of dispersed

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phase exceeds 25-30%, two continuous phases formed. In this case values of most important mechanical properties, such as Young modulus, decrease. Therefore, it is important to keep a content of thermoplastic polymer in the composition below 30% wt.

In addition, liquid crystal copolymers are very expensive. Partially replacing them with inexpensive polyolefin has a significant economical advantage.

Claim 11 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Charbonneau and Furuta as applied to claims 6-10 above, and further in view of Hiroshi (JP publication 03-284726).

Charbonneau and Furuta teach that a composition based on liquid crystal copolymers and Polyolefins (see discussion above).

Charbonneau and Furuta do not teach that liquid crystal resin contains 1,3 phenylenediamine. Hence attention is directed to Hiroshi. Charbonneau and Hiroshi are analogous art since they are from the same field of endeavor, utilizing liquid crystal copolymers.

Hiroshi discloses a composition based on liquid crystal oriented film comprising dicarboxylic acid and 15 or more weight percent of 1,3-phenylenediamine. This

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composition has the large tilt angle and good adhesive properties, when combined with a substrate.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person with ordinary skills in the art to use 1,3-phenylenediamine in Charbonneau's liquid crystal and thermoplastic resin composition in order to improve adhesiveness between layers in the composition.

Double patenting

Claims 1 and 12-25 provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-14 of copending Application No. 10/525,642 in view of Furuta.

Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the application claim the composition based on the same liquid crystal polymer as in the Application 10/525,642.

Furuta teaches a liquid crystal polyester resin composition film made of a liquid crystal polyester resin composition comprising (A) preferably 70 through 98% by weight of a liquid crystal polyester and (B) preferably 30 through 1% by weight of a thermoplastic resin (polyolefin, modified polyolefin, etc. (Column 10, line 10).

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It would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skills in the art to combine liquid crystal and thermoplastic resin in order to improve physical properties of a final molded article.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 8/21/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

In the above response the Applicant stated that "Specifically, in the Examples of Linstid III et al, no polymer containing p- aminophenol which further contains isophthalic acid is disclosed. That is, the wholly aromatic polyester amide as proposed by Linstid III et al is completely different structurally from that of the present invention containing p-aminophenol and isophthalic acid as the essential components".

In the present Rejection the Examiner relies on the full disclosure of Linstid, not only on the Examples and preferred embodiments (see MPEP 2123). The properties of the composition, such as adhesive strength depend on the ratios of components (claimed broadly in both Application examined and Linstid).

Applicant argues that "Furuta merely discloses blending a liquid crystal polyester (LCP) with an olefin". This is incorrect. Furuta discloses such a composition in the Abstract of his disclosure.

Applicant argues that "According to Charbonneau, however, no "bending monomer" appears to be disclosed therein. In addition, the disclosed 2,6 - dihydroxyanthraquinone included in the polymer of Example 6 of Charbonneau is not a bending monomer." This is incorrect. Isophthalic acid is a bending monomer (see discussion above).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gregory Listvoyb whose telephone number is (571) 272-6105. The examiner can normally be reached on 9am-6pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, James Seidleck can be reached on (571) 272-1078. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

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Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Gregory Listvoyb
Examiner
Art Unit 1711

GL


RABON SERGENT
PRIMARY EXAMINER